

● Modals: ability, permission, advice, criticism, obligation and necessity, degrees of certainty

- Form**
- All modals (*will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, must*) and the semi-modal *ought to* have only one form.
 - Modals are followed by the bare infinitive (simple or continuous) or the bare perfect infinitive eg *Toby **should be** very fit by now.*
*Toby **should have recovered** by now.*
 - The semi-modals *have to* and *need to* change their form depending on person and tense eg *The doctor said I **had/needed to** give up red meat.*

Modals: ability

Use	Modal	Example
Expressing ability now or generally	<i>can</i>	<i>I can run a kilometre in four minutes.</i>
Expressing decisions made now about future ability	<i>can</i>	<i>We can meet at the gym tomorrow, if you like.</i>
Expressing ability in the past	<i>could</i>	<i>I could do fifty press-ups with one hand when I was younger.</i>
Expressing ability in present, future or general hypothetical situations	<i>could</i>	<i>If only I could quit smoking!</i>
Expressing ability in past hypothetical situations	<i>could + perfect infinitive</i>	<i>I could have roasted the potatoes, but I decided that boiling them was healthier.</i>

Watch out!

- We use *be able to* for the infinitive and other tenses.
 - ✓ *I'd love **to be able to** fit into these jeans again!* (infinitive)
 - ✓ *I'll **be able to** leave hospital in a few weeks, apparently.* (future)
 - ✓ *I've **been able to** swim since I was five.* (present perfect)

Modals: permission

Use	Modal	Example
Asking for and giving permission now, for the future or generally	<i>may</i> <i>could</i> <i>can</i>	<i>May / Could / Can I see the doctor, please?</i>

Watch out!

- *May* is more polite than *could*, and *could* is more polite than *can*.
- We don't usually use a modal to talk about past permission.
 - ✓ *I **was allowed to** wear a knee support during the match.*
 - X *~~I **could** wear a knee support during the match.~~*
- However, we do use *could* to talk about past permission in reported speech.
 - ✓ *The coach said I **could** wear a knee support during the match.*

Modals: advice

Use	Modal	Example
Asking for and giving advice now, for the future or generally	<i>should</i> <i>ought to</i>	<i>You ought to / should cut down on the amount of red meat you eat.</i>

Modals: criticism

Use	Modal	Example
Criticising past behaviour	<i>should</i> <i>ought to</i> (+ perfect infinitive)	<i>He ought to / should have made more of an effort with his diet.</i>

Modals: obligation and necessity

Use	Modal	Example
Expressing obligation or necessity	<i>must / have to / need to</i>	<i>I must / have to / need to pick up that prescription from the chemist on the way home.</i>
Expressing lack of obligation or necessity	<i>needn't / don't have to / don't need to</i>	<i>You needn't / don't have to / don't need to pick up that prescription from the chemist as I'll get it while I'm in town.</i>
Expressing past obligation	<i>had to</i>	<i>I had to take the pills three times a day for two weeks.</i>
Expressing lack of past obligation	<i>needn't (+ perfect infinitive) / didn't have to / didn't need to</i>	<i>I needn't have gone / didn't have to go / didn't need to go to the doctor.</i>

Watch out!

- There is usually no difference in meaning between *must* and *have to*. However, we are sometimes more likely to use *must* for personal obligation (making our own decision about what we must do) and *have to* for external obligation (someone else making a decision about what we must do).
- We can also use *will have/need to* to express future obligation.
✓ *You'll **have/need to** be more careful about what you eat in future.*
- It is unusual to use *must* for questions. We usually use *have/need to*.
✓ ***Do I have/need to** take this medicine before every meal?*
- *Must* cannot be used as an infinitive. Use *to have to*.
✓ *I'd **hate to have to** have injections every day.*
✗ ~~*I'd **hate to must** have injections every day.*~~
- *Mustn't* and *don't/doesn't have/need to* have different meanings.
✓ *You **mustn't** do that! (Don't do that!)*
✓ *You **don't have/need to** do that. (You can do that if you want to but it's not necessary.)*
- *Needn't (+ perfect infinitive)* always refers to an action that happened. *Didn't have to* and *didn't need to* can refer to actions that did or didn't happen.
✓ *I **needn't have gone** to the doctor. (I went but it wasn't necessary.)*
✓ *I **didn't have/need to** go to the doctor because I suddenly felt better. (I didn't go.)*
✓ *I **didn't have/need to** go to the doctor but I went just to be on the safe side. (I did go.)*
- Be careful with the verb *need*. It can also take the *-ing* form.
✓ *I **need to** sterilise this syringe.*
✓ *This syringe **needs** sterilising.*

Modals: degrees of certainty

Use	Modal	Example
Expressing certainty (or near certainty) about now or generally	<i>must can't couldn't</i>	<i>That must be the district nurse at the door. These can't / couldn't be the pills; they're the wrong colour.</i>
Expressing certainty (or near certainty) about the past	<i>must can't couldn't (+ perfect infinitive)</i>	<i>She must have been in a lot of pain. His leg can't / couldn't have been in plaster for two years!</i>
Expressing probability about now, the future or generally	<i>should ought to</i>	<i>You ought to / should feel better in a few days, as long as you get lots of rest.</i>
Expressing probability about the past	<i>should ought to (+ perfect infinitive)</i>	<i>The bruise ought to / should have disappeared days ago. I wonder why it didn't.</i>
Expressing possibility about now, the future or generally	<i>could may might</i>	<i>You should talk to your doctor first because that diet could / may / might be dangerous.</i>
Expressing possibility about the real past	<i>could may might (+ perfect infinitive)</i>	<i>That could / may / might have been the doctor who rang earlier while we were out.</i>
Expressing possibility about a hypothetical past	<i>could might (+ perfect infinitive)</i>	<i>It's a good thing you went to the doctor or you could / might have become quite ill.</i>

A If a word or phrase in bold is correct, put a tick (✓). If it is incorrect, rewrite it correctly on the line.

- 1 Can you **to speak** French?
- 2 I **can** give you a hand tomorrow morning, if you like.
- 3 I'll **can** take my driving test after a few more lessons.
- 4 Jack **can** play the guitar before he learnt to talk!
- 5 If only I **can** afford to buy that top!
- 6 We **can** have gone up the Eiffel Tower while we were in Paris, but we decided to go to the Louvre instead.
- 7 I could **get** a more expensive computer, but it didn't seem worth it.
- 8 I wish I **could** get out of the maths test tomorrow!
- 9 I bet you'd love to be **can** to get satellite TV.
- 10 You'd better tell the coach if you can't **playing** on Saturday.

B Circle the correct word or phrase. If both options are correct, circle both.

- 1 Hello. **Could / Can** I speak to Mrs Johnson, please?
- 2 We **could / were allowed to** go home early yesterday because our teacher was ill.
- 3 The head teacher said we **could / were allowed to** go home.
- 4 Do you think I **should / could** be worried about these spots on my forehead?
- 5 You **ought to / should** enter that talent contest!
- 6 You **couldn't / shouldn't** talk to people like that! It's rude!
- 7 Alan should **write / have written** two essays in the exam yesterday, not one!
- 8 No, you **may / should** not go out tonight. You know you're grounded!
- 9 Diana should have **waited / been waiting** for me at the corner. I wonder where she went.
- 10 What were you doing in the park? You ought to have **done / been doing** your homework then!
- 11 Yes, of course you **can / are able to** open the window if you're too hot!

C Write a form of *must*, *have to*, *need* or *need to* in each gap to complete the sentences. If more than one possibility is correct, write all possibilities.

- 1 Oh, I remember to get some potatoes on the way home tonight.
- 2 Jason see the headmaster during the next break. I wonder what it's about?
- 3 We light lots of candles during the power cut two nights ago.
- 4 I'll start doing my Christmas cards soon. It's nearly December.
- 5 Carl, you run into the street like that without looking first. It's dangerous!
- 6 People with solar-powered cars worry about the price of petrol.
- 7 I wouldn't like to get up at five o'clock every morning.
- 8 We do any washing-up after the picnic because we'd used disposable plates and cutlery.
- 9 Do professional musicians practise every day?
- 10 I have bothered cooking all that food; they'd eaten before they arrived.

D Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

- 1 His lights are on so I'm pretty sure Dan is at home. **as**
Dan his lights are on.
- 2 Susie's car's not here so she's almost certainly taking Dobber to the vet. **be**
Susie Dobber to the vet since her car's not here.
- 3 There's no way that boy's Simon. He's much taller! **boy**
That Simon. He's much taller!
- 4 I'm certain the Winners don't think we're coming tonight; we arranged it for next Tuesday. **expecting**
The Winners tonight; we arranged it for next Tuesday.
- 5 I bet you were exhausted after such a long journey! **have**
You exhausted after such a long journey!
- 6 The only explanation is that Evan was on the phone to someone in Australia! **talking**
Evan on the phone to someone in Australia!
- 7 There's no way Casey won the disco dancing competition – he's got two left feet! **have**
Casey the disco dancing competition – he's got two left feet!
- 8 I don't believe Helen's been trying to call us all day. The phone hasn't rung once. **been**
Helen to call us all day. The phone hasn't rung once.

E Use the words in the box only once to complete the sentences in Table A. The meaning of the sentences in Table B will help you.

**able • cannot • could • had • have • might • must
needn't • mustn't • ought • should • will**

Table A	Table B
1 I have left my bag on the bus.	<i>expressing certainty</i>
2 In a few months, I'll be to buy a car.	<i>expressing future ability</i>
3 I drive when I was thirteen years old!	<i>expressing past ability</i>
4 No, you have any more pocket money!	<i>refusing a request</i>
5 I think you consider a career in the armed forces.	<i>giving advice</i>
6 I forget to phone Julie tonight!	<i>expressing personal obligation</i>
7 I to have a filling at the dentist's.	<i>expressing external obligation in the past</i>
8 You don't to do Exercise D for homework.	<i>expressing a lack of obligation</i>
9 You have to work a lot harder if you want to get a good report.	<i>expressing future obligation</i>
10 They to arrive at about 8.	<i>expressing probability</i>
11 Sean have got stuck in traffic.	<i>expressing possibility</i>
12 I have worried so much about Jan's present. She loved it!	<i>expressing a lack of past obligation</i>

F Circle the correct answer.

- 1 I have a look at those shoes in the window, please?
A Must
B Would
C Should
D Could
- 2 We pay for the tickets as Josie won them in a competition.
A mustn't
B didn't have to
C couldn't
D hadn't to
- 3 You really make such a mountain out of a molehill!
A can't
B won't
C mightn't
D shouldn't
- 4 You won't to connect to the Internet once you've got broadband as you're online twenty-four hours a day.
A need
B must
C ought
D able
- 5 I hope we find the cinema easily.
A could
B may
C might
D can
- 6 We couldn't find a hotel room so we sleep in the car. It was awful!
A must
B should
C had to
D could
- 7 We'd love to afford to go on a round-the-world cruise.
A can
B be able to
C will have to
D have to
- 8 Fiona can't about the meeting. I reminded her this morning!
A forget
B be forgetting
C have forgotten
D have been forgetting
- 9 She could in the garage when we came round, which would explain why she didn't hear the bell.
A work
B be working
C have worked
D have been working
- 10 You'll tell the police that your house was broken into.
A have to
B must
C had to
D should

G Write a modal or semi-modal in each gap to replace the phrase in brackets. Add any other words you need.

- 1 Bruce (*is able to*) finish most crosswords in under ten minutes.
- 2 Charlotte didn't get to the Craig David concert because she (*wasn't able to*) get tickets.
- 3 I (*had the opportunity to go*) to Oxford but I decided to go to a more modern university.
- 4 You (*were wrong to tell*) Angus. You know he can't keep a secret!
- 5 If you have a cashpoint card, you (*are not forced to*) go into the bank to get money from your account.
- 6 We (*were made to*) apologise to the police for wasting their time.
- 7 That (*almost definitely wasn't*) the last can of soda in the fridge. I bought loads this morning!
- 8 (*Were you obliged to*) talk about two photographs during the interview?
- 9 Children (*are not allowed to*) be left unattended.
- 10 The weather (*will probably*) be good tomorrow.

H Choose the correct answer.**Choosing a gym**

Choosing to go to a gym regularly (1) change your life for the better. Don't let it be a decision you regret!

Good gyms have a lot to offer. They (2) provide exercise equipment that is just too expensive to buy and their trained staff are (3) to provide quality health and fitness advice. But if you're planning to join a gym, you (4) definitely ask to look round before you become a member. There are a number of things to bear in mind before choosing which gym to join.

Before the law changed a few years ago, anyone (5) set up a gym and even today gyms (6) employ trained fitness instructors. Find out what qualifications the staff have. If they're untrained, it's best to go elsewhere.

You (7) be put off by the gym's hard sell. Just because they want you to sign up – they want your money, after all – that doesn't mean you (8) decide there and then. See a few gyms before you make your final decision.

Ask yourself: What kind of equipment and facilities do they have? There's little point joining a gym and then thinking a few months later, 'I (9) have chosen a gym with a pool.' Do you (10) book equipment in advance, or can you just turn up and use it? How busy does the gym get? It (11) be very pleasant turning up to find there's no room in the changing room and there's a huge queue for each piece of equipment. It (12) also be a good idea to talk to people who already go to that gym to find out their opinion.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1 | A must | B would | C should | D will have to |
| 2 | A can | B could | C would | D must |
| 3 | A made | B forced | C allowed | D able |
| 4 | A should | B would | C might | D will |
| 5 | A can | B could | C might | D may |
| 6 | A mustn't | B don't have to | C can't | D shouldn't |
| 7 | A mustn't | B couldn't | C won't | D mightn't |
| 8 | A can't | B can | C would | D have to |
| 9 | A ought to | B must | C have to | D can't |
| 10 | A able | B must | C have to | D allowed |
| 11 | A won't have to | B doesn't have to | C mustn't | D won't |
| 12 | A must | B might | C has to | D ought to |

I Write one word in each gap.

When I broke my arm a week ago, I guess it (1) to have hurt. But it didn't! We were doing PE at school, and we were making a pyramid. We (2) to stand on each other's shoulders. I was right at the top. We (3) have been doing it properly because suddenly the pyramid collapsed and we all fell. I landed on my arm.

Mr Jenkins (4) have known immediately that I'd broken my arm because he sent someone to call an ambulance. 'Sit still, and don't move your arm at all until the ambulance comes,' he said. I (5) still remember the feeling – my arm was numb, and looked very strange, but there was no pain at all. I remember thinking: 'It (6) be broken. If it was broken, I'd be in agony.' I suppose not feeling any pain (7) have been because I was in shock.

The plaster (8) come off in about three weeks but it (9) have to stay on longer. It depends on whether the break has healed properly or not. The next three weeks may (10) be the best three weeks of my life – no basketball, no playing in the playground, no swimming – but I'm counting my blessings. It (11) have been a lot worse!

● Health and fitness

Topic vocabulary in contrast

see page 191 for definitions

prescription / recipe	thin / slim	infection / pollution
operation / surgery	remedy / cure / therapy	plaster / bandage
sore / hurt / pain	effect / result	ward / clinic
illness / disease	healthy / fit	dose / fix
injured / damaged	examine / investigate	fever / rash

Phrasal verbs

break out start suddenly (for a war, fire, etc)	give up stop doing sth you do regularly
bring on cause (an illness, etc)	look after take care of
come down with start to suffer from a minor illness	pass out suddenly become unconscious
come round/to become conscious	pull through survive (a serious illness, etc)
cut down (on) do less of (smoking, etc); reduce an amount of	put down kill (a sick/old animal)
feel up to feel well enough to do	put on gain (weight)
get over recover from (an illness, etc)	wear off stop being effective (for a drug, etc)

Phrases and collocations

alternative	alternative medicine/therapy; find an alternative (to sth)
appointment	make/have/break an appointment
bath	have/take a bath; run a bath (for sb)
danger	in danger; out of danger
exercise	do an exercise; do exercise; take/get (some) exercise
fit	get/stay/keep/be fit; fit and healthy
good	do sb good; sth does you good; good for sb (to do)
health	in good/bad/poor/etc health; health centre; health care
injection	have an injection (for/against sth); give sb an injection
medicine	take/prescribe medicine; practise/study medicine; the best medicine; alternative medicine
shape	get in/into shape; stay/keep in shape; the shape of sth; in the shape of
spread	spread sth; spread sth over/on sth; spread to a place

Word patterns

addicted to sth	need to do ; need doing; in need of; no need for
attempt to do	operate on sb/sth
benefit from sth; a benefit of sth	suffer from sth; suffer sth
complain (to sb) (about sth/sb doing); complain of sth	tired of sth/doing
cope with sth/doing	try to do ; try sth/sb/doing; try and do
inject sth into sth/sb	worry about sth/sb doing; worried that; worried about/by
lead to sth/(your) doing	worth sth/doing
likely to do ; it is (un)likely that	

Word formation

allergy allergic	fit unfit, fitness	poison poisonous, poisoning
aware unaware, awareness	ill illness	recover recovery
benefit beneficial	inject injection	strong strength, strengthen, strongly
comfort discomfort, (un)comfortable, (un)comfortably	injure injury, injuries	surgery surgeon, surgical(ly)
emphasis emphasise, emphatic	operate operation, operator, operating, cooperate, cooperation, (un)cooperative	treat treatment

Topic vocabulary in contrast**A Complete using the correct form of the words in the box.**

- 1 My doctor said I have to stay in bed and gave me a for some medicine.
- 2 You must give me the for that wonderful chocolate cake you made!
- 3 Many rock stars seem to end up in drug
- 4 Do you think a for cancer will ever be found?
- 5 My grandma uses an old-fashioned for her arthritis.
- 6 I lifted my shirt so the doctor could my chest.
- 7 Police have begun to the break-in at the hospital.
- 8 My mum's thinking of having an to have her nose straightened.
- 9 Dr Key told the old man that he needed on his leg.
- 10 My arm is really and I can't move it.
- 11 Mind you don't yourself! Oh, too late. Sorry.
- 12 I had a really bad in my foot so I decided to see a doctor.

prescription recipe

remedy cure therapy

examine investigate

operation surgery

pain sore hurt

B Circle the correct word.

- 1 Tim looks really pale and **thin / slim**. I'm worried he might be ill.
- 2 It's important to eat a **fit / healthy** diet with lots of vegetables.
- 3 After picking the flowers, I noticed I had a **fever / rash** all over my hands.
- 4 When I broke a rib, I had to wear a **bandage / plaster** around my chest.
- 5 Make sure you wash your cut properly so that you don't get a/an **infection / pollution**.
- 6 Half an hour after taking the pill, I began to feel the **results / effects**.
- 7 The doctor walked along the **ward / clinic**, chatting to all the patients she passed.
- 8 Two people have been slightly **injured / damaged** in an accident on the M1.
- 9 It's good for children to get minor **diseases / illnesses**, such as colds.
- 10 The medicine bottle said the recommended **dose / fix** was two teaspoons twice a day.

Phrasal verbs**C Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.**

- 1 Dan couldn't work because he caught the flu. **down**
Dan, which meant he couldn't work.
- 2 If you smoke, then stopping can really improve your health. **up**
If you, you'll really improve your health.
- 3 We asked the vet to kill the dog to stop her suffering any longer. **put**
We asked the vet to stop her suffering any longer.
- 4 I don't really have enough energy to play tennis. **up**
I don't really tennis.
- 5 Is it true that getting wet can cause a cold? **on**
Is it true that getting wet can a cold?
- 6 The flu epidemic started suddenly in June and lots of people got ill. **out**
Lots of people got ill when the flu epidemic in June.

D Write a phrasal verb in the correct form to replace the words in bold.

- 1 Gill slowly after the operation. (**became conscious**)
- 2 My dad is trying to on smoking. (**do less**)
- 3 I think the medicine is beginning to (**stop being effective**)
- 4 Bill decided that he needed to go on a diet after weight. (**gaining**)
- 5 It was so hot in the stadium that a number of people
(**became unconscious**)
- 6 I finally the cold that I had had all week. (**recover from**)
- 7 We thought we were going to lose our horse when he got ill, but he managed to
..... . (**survive**)
- 8 My dentist told me to my teeth. (**take care of**)

Phrases and collocations**E Choose the correct answer.**

- 1 Let me you a nice warm bath and you'll feel a lot better.
A make B run C get D build
- 2 When the snake bit Mike in the forest, he knew he was serious danger.
A to B with C on D in
- 3 Being an injection wasn't as painful as I thought it was going to be.
A given B done C made D taken
- 4 Hello? Yes, I'd like to an appointment for tomorrow with Dr Fletcher, please.
A form B do C break D make
- 5 My grandfather's over 95 and is pretty poor health these days.
A on B to C with D in
- 6 I was told to the medicine three times a day, before meals.
A take B eat C get D do
- 7 I like to fit by going to the gym at least twice a week.
A continue B make C keep D set
- 8 Eat your vegetables. They'll you good.
A make B get C have D do
- 9 The key to losing weight is to more exercise.
A get B make C go D create
- 10 You should try to an alternative to all those sugary snacks you eat.
A make B find C take D do
- 11 I'm going to make a real effort to get shape for the summer.
A on B to C in D from
- 12 Try spreading something low fat your bread instead of butter.
A in B through C around D on

Word patterns**F Match to make sentences.**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 It is said that people who eat poorly are likely | A on with lasers these days? |
| 2 Did you know that you can have your eyes operated
..... | B going to the gym more often? |
| 3 I'm getting really tired of | C losing a bit of weight. |
| 4 Why don't you try | D telling my dad to give up smoking. |
| 5 It really is worth | E to have health problems later in life. |

G Water has damaged part of this text about the drug problem. Read it and decide what you think each of the original words was. Write the words in the blank spaces.

THE DRUG PROBLEM

Many people today are worried ~~about~~ drugs. It seems that more
 and more people are becoming addicted ~~to~~ substances, such as
 heroine and cocaine, that damage their health. But what leads ~~to~~
 people becoming addicts? What makes someone inject a drug ~~into~~
 their veins? Is it because of their inability to cope ~~with~~ problems in
 their everyday lives? One thing is for sure. When we complain ~~about~~
 the problems caused by hard drugs, we need ~~to~~ remember that
 people suffer ~~from~~ all kinds of health problems caused by legal
 drugs, such as alcohol and tobacco. We would all benefit ~~from~~ more
 education and the government should attempt ~~to~~ make sure we
 all know the risks involved.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

Word formation

H Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals when this is necessary.

- 1 Most people seem to be of the harmful effects of their diet. (**AWARE**)
- 2 I'm to peanuts so I have to be very careful what I eat. (**ALLERGY**)
- 3 Jade's turned out to be much more serious than anyone imagined. (**ILL**)
- 4 Did you know Australia has the highest number of species of snake?
(**POISON**)
- 5 After a couple of weeks, the plaster cast on my leg became really and I
couldn't wait to take it off. (**COMFORT**)
- 6 I was really impressed by the levels of all the athletes. (**FIT**)
- 7 Luckily, Ted's weren't serious. (**INJURE**)
- 8 Working out can really your muscles. (**STRONG**)

I Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

The no-surgery solution!

These days, it seems there's an (1) for everything. Whether you
 want something made smaller or you want to (2) your best
 features, you can bet that plastic (3) claim to have the solution.
 We at *BodySculpt* know, though, that you don't want the (4)
 associated with surgery. But you can't enjoy the (5) effects
 without going under the knife, can you? Yes! No need for (6)
 procedures with a long (7) period! Our unique service consists
 of a series of (8) that will give you the results you've always
 wanted! Call now and speak to one of our (9)

- OPERATE**
- EMPHASIS**
- SURGERY**
- COMFORT**
- BENEFIT**
- SURGERY**
- RECOVER**
- INJECT**
- OPERATE**

A Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

SCORPION FISH

Have you ever heard of scorpion fish? I was completely (1) they existed until I trod on one in the sea. I can't (2) enough how painful it was! The fish has a spike which gives you an (3) of a (4) substance. It's not dangerous, but you begin to feel extremely (5) , and the pain just gets worse and worse. Luckily, there was a doctor on the beach – she was a (6) at the local hospital – and she told me what the best (7) was. I had to bathe my foot in warm, salty water and then apply an ammonia-based solution. After my holiday, my foot still seemed to be a little infected, so my local GP gave me a (8) for antibiotics. Unfortunately, it turned out I was (9) to them, so I came out in a red rash all over my body. It was over a week before I had made a complete (10)

- AWARE**
- EMPHASIS**
- INJECT**
- POISON**
- COMFORT**
- SURGERY**
- TREAT**
- PRESCRIBE**
- ALLERGY**
- RECOVER**

(1 mark per answer)

B Complete the second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

- 11 Thankfully, Adrian doesn't need to have an operation. **no**
Thankfully, there to have an operation.
- 12 The minister had to resign because of ill health. **led**
Ill health resignation.
- 13 You won't benefit from seeing the doctor if you've just got a cold. **worth**
It the doctor if you've just got a cold.
- 14 I'm seeing the nutritionist at three tomorrow. **appointment**
I've the nutritionist at three tomorrow.
- 15 I don't want to be a vegan any more! **tired**
I a vegan!
- 16 Your arm probably won't heal before the match on Saturday. **unlikely**
Your arm heal before the match on Saturday.
- 17 I wish I could do a hundred press-ups in one go. **able**
I'd love a hundred press-ups in one go.
- 18 Do you think I should reduce the amount of chocolate I eat? **on**
Do you think I should chocolate?

(1 mark per answer)

C Write a phrasal verb in the correct form to replace the words in bold.

- 19 Dan's flu, so he can't come to work today. **(started to suffer from)**
- 20 It took Shirley a long time to the death of her hamster. **(recover from)**
- 21 Many people feel sick when they after a general anaesthetic. **(regain consciousness)**
- 22 It was so hot and stuffy, I nearly **(suddenly lost consciousness)**
- 23 Fern's a lot of weight recently. **(gained)**
- 24 Disease is more likely to in areas of extreme poverty. **(suddenly start)**

- 25 I don't know what's been my terrible headaches. **(causing)**
 26 My grandfather's decided to red meat completely. **(stop eating)**

(2 marks per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

- 27 I have joined a gym but in the end I decided to exercise at home.
 A must
 B could
 C will
 D may
- 28 'I've been feeling under the weather recently.'
 'You more exercise.'
 A should get
 B should have got
 C would get
 D would have got
- 29 'It was hard work getting back from the hospital with my leg in plaster.'
 'You should me. I'd have picked you up.'
 A call C have called
 B be calling D have been calling
- 30 write with your left hand when you broke your arm?
 A Did you had to
 B Did you have to
 C Needed you to
 D Must you
- 31 You have huge muscles to look good, you know!
 A don't have to
 B mustn't
 C can't
 D shouldn't
- 32 That be Ted at the door. He's in bed with chicken pox.
 A hasn't to
 B oughtn't to
 C mustn't
 D can't
- 33 You must thrilled when the doctor said it wasn't serious.
 A be
 B have been
 C be being
 D have been being
- 34 'Colin's got to stay in bed for eight weeks.'
 'I'd hate to do that.'
 A will have to
 B must
 C have to
 D will

(1 mark per answer)

E Choose the correct answer.

- 35 The doctor the cut on my knee and said it had completely healed up.
 A investigated C examined
 B researched D looked into
- 36 Dr Parker gave my mum a lovely for spaghetti carbonara.
 A recipe C receipt
 B prescription D paper
- 37 My feet are I guess my new shoes are a bit tight.
 A hurt C ache
 B pain D sore
- 38 I was shocked when I crashed the car, but at least I wasn't
 A injured C broken
 B damaged D spoilt
- 39 Diana looks terribly You don't think she's ill, do you?
 A slim C slender
 B thin D slight
- 40 Some drugs produce bad side
 A consequences C results
 B products D effects
- 41 I was very sad when the vet said he'd have to Gertie, our labrador.
 A put down C feel up to
 B pull through D wear off
- 42 Going on this diet has really me good. I've lost weight and I feel fantastic!
 A made C done
 B taken D had

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark: /

A Choose the correct answer.

THE HISTORY OF WRITING

The development of writing (1) a huge difference to the world and we might see it as the beginning of the (2) Pieces of pottery with marks on that are probably numbers have been (3) in China that date from around 4000 BC. Hieroglyphics and other forms of 'picture writing' developed in the (4) around Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq), where the (5) Sumerian civilization was based, from around 3300 BC onwards. However, the first (6) alphabet was used by the Phoenicians around 1050 BC. Their alphabet had 22 letters and it is (7) that it lasted for 1000 years. The first two signs were called 'aleph' and 'beth', which in Greek became 'alpha' and 'beta', which gave us the (8) word 'alphabet'.

The modern European alphabet is based on the Greek and (9) to other European countries under the Romans. A number of changes took (10) as time (11) The Romans added the letter G, and the letters J and V were (12) to people in Shakespeare's time.

If we (13) the history of punctuation, we also find some interesting facts. The Romans used to write *quaesto* at the end of a sentence in (14) to show that it was a question. They started to write *Qo* in (15) of the whole word, and then put the Q above the o. In the end, that became the question mark '!'.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | A did | B had | C made | D took |
| 2 | A media | B bulletin | C programme | D journalism |
| 3 | A invented | B displayed | C discovered | D appeared |
| 4 | A distance | B area | C length | D earth |
| 5 | A antique | B old-fashioned | C ancient | D dated |
| 6 | A true | B accurate | C exact | D precise |
| 7 | A observed | B measured | C counted | D estimated |
| 8 | A new | B trendy | C modern | D fashionable |
| 9 | A spread | B appeared | C was | D occurred |
| 10 | A place | B part | C control | D account |
| 11 | A spent | B passed | C went | D developed |
| 12 | A infamous | B unpopular | C unknown | D hidden |
| 13 | A look into | B bring on | C make off | D hold up |
| 14 | A turn | B fact | C order | D intention |
| 15 | A position | B space | C spot | D place |

(1 mark per answer)

B Choose the correct answer.

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|---|
| 16 | I was disappointed that the restaurant had flowers on the table.
A false C artificial
B untrue D forged | 19 | Grace thinks she's very , but I don't think many people like her, really.
A famous C recognisable
B known D popular |
| 17 | Sarah and Michael's seems to make both of them unhappy.
A connection C relationship
B bond D link | 20 | I glanced at the newspaper and saw that the said 'President Resigns'.
A headline C heading
B subtitle D chapter |
| 18 | Anybody found stealing from this shop will be
A prosecuted C provoked
B persuaded D persecuted | 21 | If our flight is delayed, will we our connection in Los Angeles?
A drop C lose
B miss D lack |

- 22** The doctor told Bill that he needed on his arm.
A operation C remedy
B surgery D cure
- 23** The judge looked at the and reminded him that he had to tell the whole truth.
A bystander C witness
B onlooker D viewer
- 24** I think my favourite is probably table tennis.
A athletics C sport
B exercise D gym
- 25** The actor, Michael Read, was today with robbery.
A charged C arrested
B accused D suspected
- (1 mark per answer)

C Write one word in each gap.

Your first telescope

Many people look up at (26) night sky and become fascinated by the wonders of the universe. (27) that sounds like you, then perhaps it's time you got your own telescope. Astronomy (28) be a great hobby and we've provided this simple guide for those of you thinking of (29) it up.

What if I don't have much money?

Try a pair of binoculars. You can still see a lot, as (30) as you don't expect to see so (31) detail. Explore the Moon and the stars – and who knows? You might (32) discover a comet! Remember, though, that you (33) never look at the Sun directly through binoculars or a telescope.

What kind of telescope do I need?

Depending on what you want to do, you need to choose (34) a refracting and a reflecting telescope. A refracting telescope (with two glass lenses) is (35) great way of quickly (36) your way around the heavens. As well as more stars (37) you can imagine, there are the planets to explore! You should have no difficulty (38) finding Mars and even Saturn, with its fantastic rings. If you want to really explore the universe, then you (39) need a reflecting telescope (with a mirror). These telescopes are much (40) at collecting light and allow you to see things in amazing detail!

Whatever you decide, welcome to the wonderful world of astronomy!

(1 mark per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

- 41** I think the discussion has gone on and we should make a decision.
A enough long B such long C long enough D so long
- 42** 'Did you call John?'
'No, because I go out. I'll try him later today.'
A had to B must C might D need
- 43** There be a lot more open space around here before they built the new underground station.
A would B used to C used D got used to
- 44** If you hadn't lost the pieces, we a game of chess.
A couldn't have had B can't have C may have D could have

- 45 'Why are you taking your PlayStation games?'
'Oh, just Tommy wants to borrow them.'
A as long as B in case C provided that D unless
- 46 I suppose we really to book our ferry tickets in advance.
A should B can C must D ought
- 47 I'm afraid we've run out of this week, so we'll see you at the same time tomorrow for *It's Worth a Million!*
A the time B some time C time D a time
- 48 The man might have got away with the crime if the policeman him.
A wasn't seeing B hadn't seen C didn't see D wouldn't have seen
- 49 'I've been reading a great book.'
'I seem to be busy to find the time for reading these days.'
A so B too C such D enough
- 50 The hotel has a poor reputation and people want to stay there.
A little B a few C a little D few
- (1 mark per answer)

E Match to make sentences. There is one extra letter you will not use.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>51 The Pattersons have decided to pull</p> <p>52 Mr Greene seems to find it difficult to get</p> <p>53 We haven't made a final decision, but we've narrowed it</p> <p>54 Dad thought it might be a good idea to look</p> <p>55 It seems that Matt has fallen</p> <p>56 I think it was Bob who came</p> <p>57 The holiday started okay and then turned</p> | <p>A down to France or Spain for this summer's holiday.</p> <p>B up the train times on the Internet.</p> <p>C up with the idea of going to Poland.</p> <p>D out with Dave over their holiday plans.</p> <p>E on with our holiday as if nothing had happened.</p> <p>F out of our trip together because Angie's got a fever.</p> <p>G into a bit of a nightmare when our luggage got lost.</p> <p>H on with people from other countries.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1 mark per answer)</p> |
|--|---|

F Complete the second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

- 58 I lost my keys once before this month. **second**
This is the my keys this month.
- 59 I started playing squash six years ago. **for**
I six years.
- 60 I can't wait until I'm old enough to go to a match on my own. **forward**
I'm really old enough to go to a match on my own.
- 61 Accidents are often caused by careless driving. **results**
Careless driving accidents.
- 62 It's a waste of time denying that you did it when we've got proof. **point**
There that you did it when we've got proof.

- 63 Don't you wish you could travel into space? **able**
Wouldn't you love into space?
- 64 I called the travel agent to check that I had the right timetable. **make**
I called the travel agent to I had the right timetable.
- 65 I'm afraid you're too young to go down the water slide. **old**
I'm afraid you to go down the water slide.
- 66 My mum says doctors weren't so expensive in the past. **used**
My mum says doctors so expensive.
(2 marks per answer)

G If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) next to the number. If there is an extra word in a line, write it next to the number.

Our media project

- 67 I had a great week at school! We were been having a media
- 68 studies lesson when our teacher told to us that we were going
- 69 to make a radio advert for the school! I was really keen on
- 70 to be involved because I've always had been interested in a
- 71 career in the television. She asked us to plan our advert in
- 72 detail and to write a script. Most people found it out difficult
- 73 to come up with ideas, but I didn't. I decided that I would have
- 74 interviews with people who were used to go to the school,
- 75 commenting on how they had benefited them from going to that
- 76 school. My teacher thought it was a great idea and said I should
- 77 to see if I could find some ex-students. I asked the head and
- 78 she gave me a few phone numbers. When I called them and
- 79 explained them what I wanted to do, they were all happy to
- 80 help. I am going to visit them with a tape recorder and record
- 81 that what they say. Media studies is definitely turning out to be my favourite subject!

(1 mark per answer)

H Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

DISHONEST AND DUMB

Some (82) become known for their intelligence and avoid being caught for years. Others are just so stupid that it seems (83)
Take, for instance, one (84) , who decided that he was feeling a little tired half-way through burgling a house. Seeing the (85) bed, he decided to take a nap. It may seem (86) , but he was still asleep when the owners got home! They (87) called the police, who came to arrest Sleeping Beauty right away! Another (88) story is that of the man who stole a (89) camera. He managed to steal the camera (90) , but left the tape behind. It was used as (91) in court because, of course, it showed him taking the camera!

- CRIME**
- RIDICULE**
- ROB**
- COMFORT**
- BELIEF**
- NERVOUS**
- HUMOUR**
- SECURE**
- EQUIP**
- EVIDENT**

Total mark: / 100

(1 mark per answer)